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1. Simple Obesity is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have an adverse on health. It is defined by body mass index (BMI) and further evaluated in terms of fat distribution via the waist-hip ratio and total cardiovascular risk factors. In simple obesity, the excess accumulation of fat is as a result of low insulin production of the body or reduced response to the insulin hormone without hormone without the any underlying condition. Any underlying condition that leads to the patient to gain weight and have disorder in the weight regulating system of the body is categorized as secondary obesity e.g. endocrine conditions, hypothalamic conditions and congenital disorders.
2. Effects of congenital syndrome on obesity

Many congenital abnormalities have caused under nutrition and malnourishments especially in infants and children. Intervention come in place to improve the situation . This causes obesity when not managed properly. These interventions often include consumption of increased calories and foods with high fat and sodium content .Things may change as the infants and children grow and their abnormalities treated. If not properly managed they may not be able to change from the lifestyle introduced to them earlier and this may lead to more severe problems.

Effects of drug therapy on obesity : Obesity is a chronic disease that requires chronic therapy.It is treated through lifestyle interventions like exercise controlled apetite and diet. Where the targets are not met through approaches. Drug therapy or Pharamacotherapy is the next step. This is the use of any substances than food to treat, prevent,diagnose or relieve symptoms of a disease or abnormal conditions. Many of these drugs have been withdraw because of their side effects.

Orlistat: The only survivor from the pre- 2010 era is orlistat( marketed as Xenical) , an intestinally active lipase inhibitor, which reduces absorption of fat by 30%. Pooled estimates from long-term studies indicate sustained weight loss of 2.9% over placebo when given at the standard dose of 120mg three times daily. Reduced progression to diabetes and improved glycaemic control in patients who already have diabetes have also been noted. Fat malabsorption can give rise to side effects, including oily stools, faecal urgency and spotting if patients continue to consume a diet rich in fat, but these can be avoided with appropriate dietary restraint. Indeed, it is hypothesized that the effectiveness of orlistat likely reflects enforced dietary changes rather than a direct reduction in calorie absorption.

1. Neoplasia is an abnormal mass or tissue, the growth of which exceeds and is uncoordinated with that of normal tissue and persists in the same excessive manner even after cessation of stimuli which evoked the change. Cancers are caused by genetic mutations, this genetic mutations result in altered proteins. These mutations are from DNA amazing agents such as chemicals, radiations, viruses. Which causes a normal cell to have a damged DNA. The DNA could repair itself through the stages of the cell style or undergo dpi-Tosin of repair is not possible, however in cancer the damaged cell does not die if or get repaired. Failure of the DNA repair causes mutations in the genome of the somatic cells( mutations are common in somatic cells then in germ cells) would cause things
2. Activation of growth promoting oncongenes.
3. Inactivation of tumor suppressing genes
4. Alteration in genes that regulate apoptosis

This would lead to unregulated cell division and decreased apaotosis, eventually the damaged cell would proliferate, there would be added mutations, growth of new blood vessels that aid to increase the life of the cancer. Tutor progression and then malignant neoplasms leading to invasion and metastasis of the cancer.